ed at the guns.

I immediately called upon my command to know whether any of them could manage them and receiving no response, I advanced my regiment to a hill on the right where Colonel Robert

With high respect,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) KENTON HARPER,
Colonel Fifth Infantry,
GEN'L T. J. JACKSON,
Comg. First Va. Brigade,
Official.

Regiment respectfully requests that the wounded of his regiment, residing in Staunton, be sent thither, at once, for treatment and attention of their rela-

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Col. Fifth Va. Infantry.

al Beauregard. Approved: G. T. BEAUREGARD, General,

# A WAR DOCUMENT ORIGINAL REPORT

Exactly What the Fifth Virginia Regiment Did at First

HARPER'S OFFICIAL STORY

His Report Sent in to General Jackson the Day After the Battle.

I present below a very valuable and of Colonel Kenton Harper, of the Fifth Virginia Infantry, Jackson's Briof the first battle of Manassas. General Jackson's report, which apseventh, Lieutenant-Colonel John Echnis, and Thirty-third, Colonel Arthur Cumlngs. However, the reports do not opear, and not one of them has ever fore been discovered. This report was ent me by Captain James Bumgardner, Staunton, Va., who at the first battle Manassas was adjutant of Colonel arper's regiment, and he obtained copy the which he supplied me from Mr. L. Hooper, a grandson of Colonel Harper, he very graciously allowed him to very it.

article of Captain Bumgardner in the attention of Mr. Hooper and brought about the production of this report. To Captain Bungardner, as well as to Mr. Hooper, I am much indebted; and it is to be hoped that the efforts of The Times-Dispatch to rescue Virginia history from neglect, will be farther successful in similar ways.

### Copy of Original Document.

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Headquarters Fifth Infantry.
Camp Jackson, July 22, 1861.

General,—In compliance with your order, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command, the diffth Regiment of Virginia Infantry, which forms a part of your brigade, in the action of yesterday, the 21st instant.

About 4 A. M. I repaired as directed by you to the position occupied by General Longstreet, where I held my command for some considerable time, in anticipation of an advance of the enemy on that point, until it became manifest to t, until it became manifest to the demonstration made was out a feint. Under your orders I then reunited with the rest of your brigade and moved to a position on the right of General Cocke's and in rear of Colonel and moved to a position on the right of General Cocke's and in rear of Colonel Bartoc's command, where I remained about one hour. My regiment was again reunited to the brigade and advanced to a position in rear of General Bec's brigade. Here I was ordered to advance to support of a battery then being brought into position on my left. My instructions were to hold the position until the enemy approached over the crest of the hill, which would bring them within about fifty yards, when I was to fire upon them and charge. This order I executed in part, though subjected to an annoying fire of artillery and musketry, sheltering my men as best I could in my position of inactivity. Very soon, however, our forces in front began to give way and retreated in numgan to give way and retreated in num-bers by my flanks and through my files. Finding it impossible under such circum-Finding it impossible under such circumstances to execute your order, I concluded to advance my regiment to the brow of the hill, to ascertain what I could there effect for the support of our friends. Seeing the enemy were not within five or six hundred yards of the line, and that many of our troops were still in the front. I determined to fail back upon my original position, to avoid the danger of firing upon our friends, which I did.

which I did.

There I halted the command in good order, but soon the increasing number of our ratiring friends, who paid little regard to my lines, induced me to make a second advance. On reaching the top of the hill, however, I found the enemy advancing from different points, and after a brief contest I again retired to my first position, and subsequently fell back through the skirt of woods in my rear.

rear.
Here I found General Bee actively en

Heré I found General Bee actively engaged in an effort to rally his scattered forces, in which he partially succeeded. I at once approached him and offered my co-operation. Very scon, however, General Beauregard appeared on the field, under whose orders I subsequently acted. We advanced at once upon the enemy, keeping up a brisk and effective fire, which caused them to give way.

After regaining the summit of the hill I ordered a charge to be made upon a battery of six pieces, commanded by Captain Ricketts, but where was the engerness of the men in keeping up their fire upon the retiring foe, I could rally only a nortion of the command to the work. At this, functure a considerable number of our troops of different commands had rallied on my left and formed perpendicularly to my line—who were seemingly mactive. I dispatched my adjutant to inform them of my purpose and invite their form them of my purpose and invite their

A Cavalryman's Account of Some Hard Fighting in the Beau-

BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK

Personal Recollections and Incidents of Thrilling Period of the War.

History has been variously characterzed by its authors, according to the huwriter. Diodorus Siculus regarded hischronicler of the times, the testimony of Latin race and the mythical wooden horse though a beautiful epic, may be poo history, albeit the bard attained immer

The fiction of Barbara Freitchle may be set off by the reality of Sheridan in the Shenandoah, and Gertrude of Wyoming find her counterpart in the hereine of Winchester. Fact and fiction mingled in chaotic embrace may be entertaining but not always edifying. Truth and error have ever been commingled, but it is the province of the faithful historian to separate the true from the false, as the skilled alchemist does the pure gold from the dross of baser metals. Many

Sheridan's Heartless Report.

telegraphed that Jeff Davis had killed himself by poison. Sheridan replied. "Good, 'Jeff Davis Poisoned,' is in large letters on the bulletin boards in the rebel were described by the prophet as more were described by the propinet as more floree than evening wolves, but here we have the prospect of extermination coupld with that of desolation and despair. Wonderful sentiments truly and worthy of an Apache Indian.

At Cedar Creek.

At Cedar Creek.

After the events alluded to above, the Federal Army, over forty thousand strong, retired down the Valley and took position on the east or north bank of Cedar Creek, at its junction with the Shenandoah River, three miles below Strasburg in Shenandoah county, Virginia. The Confederate Army followed and took position at Fisher's Hill, about two miles south of Strasburg, with a little over ten thousand mea. The disparity in numbers was so great that it was simply madness to attempt an attack in any other way than by surprise, and this was finally decided upon. The Massanutten Mountains, a rugged ridge on the east, ending as abruptly at Strasburg as it rises at Harrisonburg, fifty miles further south, divides the valley into two parallel parts; the Luray Vulley on the east, much narrower than the Shenandoah not he west. The Shenandoah River, flowing northwardly close to the western base of this mountain, turns out from the mountain, and unites with another branch on the other side near Front Royal, twelve miles distant.

The Situation. The Situation.

The Situation.

Cedar Creek, flowing south, crosses the main valley pike about three miles below Strasburg and flows into the river about the same distance east of Strasburg. The Federal Army, as said above, occupied the north or east bank of this creek, as its course is somewhat of a crescent, which at its mouth had high bluffs on that side, and these were occupied with artillery by the enemy. The Federal right, facing south, and on the line of this creek, was in an open country and held by a large cavalry force, nearly as large as the whole Confederato Army; with no cavalry on their left, except at Front Royal, eight or ten miles away and there epposed by a Confederate force of cavalry under General Lomax; neither of these forces were in the battle or, came within several miles of the field, and so no account is taken of either of them in anything that is said about it, it was determined to send a column of five thousand men under General John B. Gordon to cross over the river into

the Joup alluded to above, occupied by Payne's little brigade of about three hundred cavairymen, and pass by an almost haccessible blind bridle path between the base of the mountain and the river to a ford about a half a mile below the mouth of Cedar Creek, there crossing the river to turn, due north, and take the fortifications in reverse; Kershaw, with 2,700 men, passing through Strasburg and turning east on the norta side of the river and crossing the creek just above its mouth, would take the fortifications in front, while Wharton's division and the artiliery would go down the pilke, which, a short distance below Strasburg, turns almost, due north, and passes through the center of the Federal position at Cedar Creek bridge. Rosser, with the remainder of the Confederate cavairy, was to attack at the same time on the Confederate left and surprise the enemies cavairy, at that point, if he could. Soon aiter dark, making up out fires at our picket posts opposite Strasburg on the river, so as to deceive the enemy into believing we were still there, and leaving canteens and frying pans behind to avoid noise, we followed the infantry into the woods, who had preceded us in single file, as no two could march abreast. We were also given a countersign, "Who goes there so early," and the answer, "In the morning," so that we might be able to distinguish friend from foe in the darkness.

I shall mayer forget that night's march,

A Night March. A Night March.

I shall never forget that night's march, probably this most trying one I ever had travelling nearly all night and not going more than five miles; up one littl and down another; over huge boulders, by the side of yawning precipiees, down into rocky ravines and up steep hill-sides; the river tambling over its rocky bed on our left, on our right the towering mountain; leading our horses, as it was impossible to ride; halling long and tiresome pauses for the infantry, and again at double quick to catch up, with an occasional caution against noise, as we were under and exposed to the frowning balteries of the enemy, If awakened, just across the river. The night was

Quickening our march, by the din light of early dawn, I could see a solitary horseman coming at a furious gallop from the left, riding up to the head of the column lof infantry, and, after a hurried consultation with the commander, it was turned squarely to the left, and, coming into line of battle on that side, auvanced immediately roward, taking the enemy in reverse and relieving

they reached Winchester, fitteen miles distant, as appears from their own reports. General Sheridan, who spent the night preceding at Winchester, fitteen miles from the abttiefield, says in his report, "Reaching Mill Creek, one-half mile south of Winchester, about nine o'clock, he met the head of the fugitives, trains and men coming back in appalling confusion."

### A Fatal Mistake.

A Fatal Mistake.

Here occured, in my opinion, the first and fatal mistake, if the Confederates ind simply kept on down the pike to Middletown, after the feeling enemy, and turned their artillery upon the Sixth Corps, who were encamped a short distance to the left up the creek, my opinion is that it would have soon dissolved in utter rout. If it be said that they would have been in our rear, the answer is that we would have been in theirs, and it was seldom that an exchange could not have been made to our great advantage. As it was, the Sixth Corps was forced back and took up a second and finally a third position beyond Middletown; yet the ground swell, as it were, of the charge was lost and the advancing lines came to a standstill a mile or so beyond Middletown.

At Ceder Creek bridge, on the south side, were collected a large number of prisoners, some 1,700 and 1,800 these were all sent off hefore the reverses of the evening commenced. Captain Hotchkiss, of Early's Staff, in his diary published in the Rebellion Records, says that Tayne's Brigade of 32 men captured 32 prisoners.

Tide of Battle Turned.

Tide of Battle Turned.

2,257 men of September the 24th, when he took command.

Again, General Crook says his command, the Eighth Corps, numbering only 4,000 muskets at Cedar Creek; he oliminates from this number 378 men that he said were guarding eattle at Aliodictown, 271 who were throwing up breastworks and 257 on picket, some of whom we captured. November, the 28th, General Wright, making a special report of his command (the Sixth Corps) places its numbers at 10,219. If we add to this its losses at Cedar Creek, 2,126, we have 12,345 men for this corps at that hattle. Just liefore the battle of Winchester, General Emory, its commander, reported the Nineteenth Corps as having 18,000 men for that battle, 2,000, we have 11,000 men for that corps at Cedar Creek. The artiliery, in every report, is put at 4,691 men, and there were 8,000 cavalry on the field, consisting of twelve regiments under Merritt and cleven under Custer, of 350 men each, Major Nettleton, of the Second Chec Cavalry, says: Tide of Battle Turned.

So far, the tide of battle had flowed in favor of Southern arms and a glorious victory had been won and many trophles taken, among which may be mentioned two beautiful riding horses captured from Gen. Emory by a member of the lefth Virginia Cavalry; also the capture of General Sheridan's headquarters milk cow, and the re-capture of Levi, a colored man who had been captured only ten days before at Tom's Brook from Col. floston of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry; to whom he belonged. Gen. R. B. Hayes, of the Eighth Corps, afterwards President or the United States, had his horse killed under him trying to rally his flying men. Captain Wm. McKinley, afterwards the much beloved "President McKinley" was attached to the supe corps, and in this battle. An officer of artillery from Connecticut, having a beautiful feweled dress sword presented to him by the ladles of his town as he said, was greatly changined to have to give it up. Lorporal Israel Putman, of Connecticut, said to be a lineal descendent of the Revolutionary here of that name, we skilled in this flight.

A SILVER HEART

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CHAPTER I.

"Of course you said no?" said Mrs. less you going to mother, Raiph. She'll haven't said so, but you haven't yet told not hear of an engagement between us."

"But why?"

"But why?"

"I don't think," said Madeline, "that I have even thought of it. I—I could talk have even thought of it. I—I could talk

Sheridan Reports Again.

Sheridan Keports Again.

General Sherldan, reporting to Grant,
October 25, 1864, six days after the battle,
says, "We have only about 22,000 infantry." If lo these be added his loss, which
he places at 5,005, his arthlery reported at
4,091, and his cavalry, which amounted to
8,000, we hane 40,356 men. This omits Powell at Front Royal, who said he had
2,257 men of September the 24th, when he
took command.
Again. General Crook says his coin-

"The divisions of Merritt and Custer numbered 8,000 of the best mounted troops in the world."

The sum of these figures is 40,038.

Pennsylvania's Governor Fright-

Pennsylvania's Governor Frightened.

On October the 17th, two days before the battle, Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, fearing a raid, telegraphed Oresident Lincoin that he heard that Sheridan's force had been reduced to 25,000 men: "The Sixth and Ninetecnth Corps having been ordered to Grant at City Point." President Lincoin replied the same day that he was mistaken, that no troops had left Sheridan, Coloniel and Aide de Camp N. P. Chipman, at Harper's Ferry, August the 25th, 1864, telegraphing Secretary of War Stanton.

Cavalry, says:

From Two Points of View.

Back sights are better than foresights, It is easy to say how a thing should have been done after it has happened. Criticism and regrets are unavailing, recrimination is worse. The Confederate plans were well conceived, and as well carried out, and the officers and men deserve all praise. Who can name another exploit like it, numbers and circumstances considered? Did General Gordon at Fort Steadman encounter such odds? Yet he failed there. No one can ever make me believe that General Early restrained the ardor of any officer or command at Cedar Creek. He was not that kind of man. Wrapped in his beloved Confederate gray, and freed from mortal strife, the battle-scarred here sleeps in a soldier's grave, overlooking the scene of one of his earthly conflicits, and the esting sun shines with kindly ray upon the place where the warrior rosts. Secard to none among the lieutenants in his devotion to Robert E. Lee and the cause memory.

memory.

In conclusion, paraphrasing an ancient Latin Suphemism; "Arma locuta sunt, causa perdita est." Though the cause submitted to the decision of the sword was lost, yet truth abides and the record of high endeavor and heroic lives remains a priceless heritage for all time. "While the voice of the world shouts its chorus,"

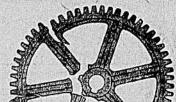
memory.

From Two Points of View.

"Of course you said not" said Mrs. Desmond. The said Mrs. Desmond. The said Mrs. Desmond. The said Mrs. Desmond. The said Mrs. The said of the said of

a day?
The Martyrs or Nero? The Sparians who fell at Thermopylas's tryst?
Or the Persians and Xerxes? Ilis judges or Socrates? Pliate or Christ?"

P. J. WHITE,
Formerly of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, Payne's Brigade.



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a very fine army, etc."

The testimony of various other officers could be guoted to show that the Feueral commander had between 40,000 and 41,000 men on the field of battle at Cedar Creek, and that including escorts, train guards and Powell's Cavalry (2,26; men) he had an army of 45,000 men.

How many men did the Confederates have when there have the same of have when they charged into the camp of this host on the early morning of October the 19th, 1861? General Early says in his memoirs that he had 8,500 muskets, 1,200 cavairy and a little over forty pieces of artillery, amounting to 10,400 men, or just one-fourth as many as his adversary, Little remains to be said. It was a desporate chance against heavy odds; yet the day which opened with such bright prospects closed in gloom and defeat.

I have not endeavored to lay the blame for mistakes on anyone. My opinion is that all did the best they could, and the all sufficient reason for failure was lack of men. Something New!

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Point." President Lincoln replied the same day that he was mistaken, that mo troops had left Sheridan. Coloniel and Aide de Camp N. P. Chipman, at Herper's Ferry, August the 28th, 1864, telegraphing Secretary of War Stanter, says:

"The impression in our army and it seems to have reached the enemy, is that our force numbers 50,000 men. The advantages are now all with us, as they were all with Ecarly. Sheridan really has

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